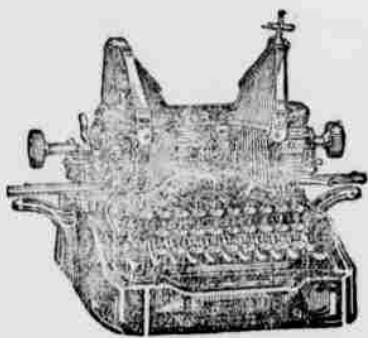


A New Model Typewriter!

OLIVER
The Standard Visible Writer

BUY IT NOW!



Yes, the crowning typewriter triumph is here!

IT IS JUST OUT—AND COMES YEARS BEFORE EXPERTS EXPECTED IT.
For makers have striven a life-time to attain this ideal machine. And Oliver has won again, as we scored when we gave the world its first visible writing.

There is truly no other typewriter on earth like this new Oliver "9." Think of a touch so light that the tread of a kitten will run the keys!

CAUTION!

The new-day advances that come alone on this machine are all controlled by Oliver. Even our own previous models—famous in their day—never had the Optional Duplex Shift.

It puts the whole control of 84 letters and characters in the little fingers of the right and left hands. And it lets you write them all with 28 keys, the least to operate of any standard typewriter made.

Thus writers of all other machines can immediately run the Oliver Number "9" with more speed and greater ease.

17 CENTS A DAY! Remember this brand-new Oliver "9" is the greatest value ever given in a typewriter. It has all our previous special inventions—visible writing, automatic spacer, 6½-ounce touch—plus the Optional Duplex Shift, Selective Color Attachment, and all these other new-day features.

Yet we have decided to sell it to everyone everywhere on our famous payment plan—17 cents a day! Now every user can easily afford to have the world's crack visible writer, with the famous PRINTY, that writes like print, included FREE if desired.

TODAY—Write for Full Details and be among the first to know about this marvel of writing machines. See why typists, employers, and individuals everywhere are flocking to the Oliver. Just mail a postal at once. No obligation. It's a pleasure for us to tell you about it.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago.

WARNING!

This brilliant new Oliver comes at the old-time price. It costs no more than lesser makes—now out-of-date when compared with this discovery.

For while the Oliver's splendid new features are costly—we have equalized the added expense to us by simplifying construction.

Resolve right now to see this great achievement before you spend a dollar for any typewriter. If you are using some other make you will want to see how much more this one does.

If you are using an Oliver, it naturally follows that you want the finest model.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC TARIFF LAW

How it Was Made and What It Did.

The Underwood tariff law was framed upon a theory discredited by public distress and private suffering, whenever any attempt was made to carry it out. People cannot be placed in direct competition with the peoples of Europe, whose standards of living are much below ours, and still maintain the American standard. Direct competition with Europe, without protection to industries and labor, means that Americans must reduce their standards of living to nearly those of Europe; and every reduction is an injury and a privation.

The Ways and Means Committee, which made the bill upon the lines drawn by President Wilson, consulted neither producer nor employer of labor. Few, if any, of the men who framed the law had any personal knowledge of the problems that must be faced and solved by the American producer. They were unacquainted with the conditions and the competition that the farmer and manufacturer must meet and overcome. They could prove a complete alibi if charged with any knowledge of the industrial world anywhere. To them an excursion into the realm of factory and work-shop; into the vital problems of production cost, and comparative wages of this country and the lands across the sea; into the consideration of the handicaps of the American producer; would be but another journey of "Alice in Wonderland."

Nor did the Underwood Committee seek knowledge from those who possess the information which they themselves lacked. At the scant hearings that were given upon the subject, there was little intelligent effort to get facts. It was a hazing process to any producer who was daring enough to appear and say that he was in favor of protection to American industry. In every possible way the committee members tried to belittle such testimony when given, and to make the witnesses uncomfortable. These witnesses were restricted to a bare fifteen minutes—with the future of their business at stake—and then even this time was used up in the introduction and discussion of questions entirely foreign to the problems in hand.

The tariff verdict of this committee was accepted meekly and submissively by the Democratic party. The bill framed in this manner passed both branches of Congress to the crack of the party whip.

The result was natural and inevitable, a tariff law that is faulty in construction, illogical in its development, filled with contradictions and ambiguities, wrong in principle, and vicious in practice.

Tariff Board.

Owing to the enormous diversification of our modern industrial life,

the Republican party has recognized the increasing need of more thorough and scientific legislation. The inadequate and hasty consideration of tariff bills offered by the Democrats in the 62d Congress and of the Underwood Bill of the next Congress could not have resulted otherwise than detrimental to American agriculture and manufacturing interests. As pointing a better way, the platform of 1912 indorsed the creation of a Tariff Board by President Taft and condemned our opponents for a failure either to provide funds for its continuance or to make some other provision to secure "the information requisite for intelligent legislation." Such a board, free from the pressure of political and other influences could gather information regarding every industry here and abroad, could tabulate this information and lay it before Congress to form the basis for legislative action.

From Specific to Ad Valorem Duties. The Democratic Ways and Means Committee set its inexperience and ignorance against the judgment and experience of the expert tariff makers of the world. It substituted, where possible, ad valorem duties for specific duties, when it is a well recognized fact that the more scientific the tariff, the more specific duties it contains. Under ad valorem duties the door is always open to frauds and undervaluation. There is, too, a still greater handicap to the American producer in the fact that such duties give him the least protection at a time when he needs it most. A duty that depends upon the value of the goods alone means that in good times, when prices are high, the duty will be high, and in hard times, when prices are low, the duty will be low, and the American market thrown open to a flood of foreign-made goods.

At one time the Democratic party had a doctrine and a slogan of free raw materials, but out of the Wilson-Underwood School, of Thought came a new doctrine, that the finished article should be free of duty and the raw materials which go into it—which must be obtained abroad—should be taxed. This is simply applying to the tariff the operation of burning the candle at both ends.

Calmly standing astride two horses traveling in opposite directions, the Democrats declared that their law would keep up the prices which the farmer receives, and reduce the price which the consumer pays, that the market baskets must not be taxed, yet the interests of the farmer must be guarded. They might as well have declared that hereafter all omelets should be made without breaking the eggs, and that anyone failing to accomplish this shall be declared inefficient by that great authority on the subject of inefficiency, Mr. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and punished therefor.

A Sectional and Class Tariff.

The Democratic tariff law is sectional and class legislation. Its two guiding stars were advantage for the South, in gratitude for favors received, and an appeal to the consumer of the North, hoping for favors to come. If it is not a sectional bill, and so intended, why are the only textiles put upon the free list those that are used by the cotton planter and the cotton-

seed oil maker of the Land of Dixie? Why is bagging for cotton made free, and the same bagging for the products of the North made dutiable? Why is a piece of metal cut to lengths painted and fitted with buckles, made in the North for baling Southern cotton, put on the free list, and the same piece of steel, without being manufactured at all, left with a duty? Why is there a grading of the cotton yarns and cloths made in the South, while the woolen yarns and cloths of the North are thrown helter-skelter into one group? Why is the rice of the South dutiable, and the fish of the North free? Why is the wool of the North free and the hair of the Angora goat of Texas protected by a duty? Why is the tobacco grower of the South guarded, and the Northern raiser of farm products left at the mercy of his Canadian rival? There is but one answer. Upon the sea of Congressional legislation, the Democratic compass points always to the South. It is class legislation, for it discriminates deliberately and directly against one class in the United States, and that class is the producer—the man who labors long and well to make the American product the equal of any in the world.

The Test of the New Law.

Fortunately for the cause of protection to American industry and unfortunately for the Democratic party, there was a real and accurate test of the new tariff and a comparison with its Republican predecessor before the beginning of hostilities abroad, which has temporarily put an end to normal importations.

The price that the American producer paid for the privilege of living under the new tariff is one million dollars a day more of foreign competition for him to face in the market of the United States. According to government statistics there was an increase in value of foreign goods brought into the United States of twenty-six million dollars a month, or one million dollars a day for every working day of the month.

This foreign merchandise is brought to this country to be sold. By just the amount of the increase in importation will there be a loss of market to the American producer? By just so much will the sale of American goods in the American market fall short of the sales for the same period under the Republican tariff law. An additional competition of one million dollars a day faces the American producer so long as the Democratic tariff law remains on the statute book and European conditions are normal. And the loss and the injury that result from this will be felt in the workroom of the mill as well as in the counting room; and will reach the Northern farmer in his fields.

No Reduction in Cost of Living.

Has there been any reduction in the cost of living to offset this new competition? Have the army of consumers received a benefit in lower prices? Has the man who buys his goods over the counter of the retail store obtained them for less? There has been no such change. The tariff has produced results only on one side of the ledger. The increased importations under the new law means

merly so much yardage cut from the American textile mills, so much tonnage taken from the products of the steel mills, so much less market for the products of the farm, so much less demand for goods made by the American producer, so much less demand for American labor, with a resultant loss of the purchasing power of the whole citizenship of the United States.

The trade figures of the government just previous to the breaking out of the European war show also a grievous fact as to our export business. As a result of the new tariff our normal foreign exports not only did not increase, but we were losing part of the trade we already had. For the seven months of the Democratic tariff law, from January 1 to August 1, 1914, the exports from the United States to foreign countries showed a falling off of 127 millions of dollars, an average of 18 millions a month, and nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars every working day of the month as compared with the same months of 1913 under the Republican tariff law. The very bad feature of these figures is that our export showing was progressively bad under the present law. Beginning with April, the decrease was so great that the balance of trade ran against the United States and continued to do so until the end of the fiscal year.

From A Favorable to an Adverse Balance.

In our foreign trade under the Payne law the favorable balance was over six hundred and fifty million dollars. For the last decade and longer our favorable balance of trade had averaged about five hundred million dollars annually. Beginning with April 1914, this excess of exports was entirely wiped out. In other words, a favorable balance of trade averaging over five hundred million dollars annually, and which has enabled us to pay our foreign obligations which fully equal that amount, was changed to an adverse balance. We saw the effects of this change in our foreign trade by our exports of gold, which amounted to one hundred million dollars during that year, and this we understood, before the outbreak of the European war.

But the ignorance and incompetence shown by the Democratic party in its destructive tariff legislation is not its only offense against the prosperity of the people and the welfare of the country. Before it came into power it was exceedingly vociferous in denouncing public expenditures. Since it came into power, its prodigality is monumental. It has wasted and is wasting, the substance of the people in riotous living. It has appropriated great sums for useless purposes, while denying to legitimate objects adequate support.

Additional Taxation.

And then, finding the Treasury lacking in funds to pay for their extravagance, and being unwilling to deny themselves the unwonted luxury of spending other peoples' money, and incapable of a scientific adjustment of expenditures to income, they use the strong arm of the war power to levy a war tax when we are at peace with all the world. Hundreds of millions of dollars were wrung from the people in this way, and additional taxes will be added to those already demanded, if the Democratic party is not deprived of power.

Currency Experiment.

When none of the promised benefits appeared from the tariff legislation, it was stated at the White House that a new magna charta must be given to our banking and currency system—credit was to be set free from the "shackles which made it the slave of the money trust"—and as soon as this great piece of legislation was passed the waters of prosperity were to gush forth as though their source had been smitten with the rod of the prophet. When this vital and intricate subject was taken up for consideration, the bankers' association and the greatest experts on banking and currency in the country exerted themselves to the utmost to secure the inauguration of the best possible system. They thought that the magnitude of the fiscal interests of this country deserved the best possible system, as demonstrated by the banking experience of the nations of the world.

Again the inspired denunciations issued from the White House—the money trust, it was said, was in a conspiracy to discredit and thwart the banking inexperience and intuitive expert knowledge of the President and his advisers. Rather than engage in a contest with their own government, and fearing to add to its hostility against them, the bankers and commercial institutions of the country were compelled to accede to a banking and currency system that does not satisfy.

Already this currency law, announced by Mr. Wilson, and his colleagues as wonderful and perfect, has been found to be sadly lacking in essential features. Already Congress is called upon to make amendments to it, in order to put it in good working condition.

Mr. Wilson's second cure for the business depression of the country did no good. It could not. What system of currency can be devised that will eliminate the factor of a decreased market for the American producer? How can the establishment of any number of Federal Reserve Banks prevent additional im-

portations from coming into the United States? What the country needs is more business, not more currency, nor more banks. William McKinley well told the story when, in 1896, he said: "Open the mills instead of the mints."

Business Legislation Also A Blunder.

Then President Wilson announced that a trio of laws to regulate business would cure the trouble. Apparently he forgot the important fact that legislation alone is not a panacea for lack of success and that no act of Congress, no policy of the administration, can create character. Thrift cannot be secured by law. Property rights cannot be disregarded and personal rights remain secure. The persecution of the one at the present time means the ultimate violation of the other. Production and transportation cannot be arrayed against each other if either is to prosper. The dividend of the employer cannot be taken away and the pay envelope of the wage earner remain. Profits and payrolls are inseparable companions.

In enacting business legislation the Democratic party was dealing with matters beyond their mental limitations and their experience. In their anxiety to produce more wealth and different distribution, and in their ignorance, they took the risk of killing the goose which lays the golden eggs of prosperity. They were crystallizing into law their limitations and their prejudices. Instead of furnishing safeguards to industry against unfair business methods, they would place shackles upon legitimate business and enterprise.

It is not the capitalist that is not coerced in this legislation there is the stockholder, the man or woman who owns a comparatively small number of shares of stock of American corporations. In the United States there are four million individual holders of corporation securities. The average holding of these securities is about ninety shares. This is the army of men and women whose property is at stake in the new laws, those who have invested their savings, whose small holdings represent the only fruit of hard toil and rigid economy. The new business legislation is filled with radical defects. Its enforcement will mean the punishment of the innocent with the guilty; that is, it has the characteristic Democratic quality of lack of constructive wisdom.

Don't Blame It On the War.

It is the present hope of Democracy that the European war will so take up and fill the American mind as to distract it entirely from thoughts as to what the party in power has done in its forty months of rule.

Such a hope is not flattering to the American people. It is not a people which is in the habit of permitting the accident of today to offset the premeditated offence of yesterday. The voter of the United States has a habit of remembering, not of forgetting, especially when he has real reason to keep certain facts indelibly in mind. A depleted purse is a great aid to memory. Unfortunately for the Democratic party, their record was made up before the war began.

Their economic policies had proven wrong, their leadership has blundered and failed, and ignorance and prejudice had already stained their legislation.

Partisanship and Spoils.

The business of the country was injured by Democratic acts. The smooth-flowing current of commerce was checked and the industrial prosperity of the nation was diminished. Their tariff law was a benefit to none but the foreign producer. Their attempt to regulate trade resulted only in hampering it. The record of administration was the rule of partisanship and spoils. There was procrastination instead of action, and violent haste where mature consideration was demanded. No foreign war cloud is dark enough to hide the business depression that Democratic

incompetency brought forth.

The absolute necessity for the prosperity of the American producer is the control of his home market. Without that mooring place he is the sport of every trade wind that blows. Under the present Democratic tariff law he is losing this home market. That law must be changed if there is to be given to American production the necessary anchor to windward when the foreign trade winds blow wrong and strong.

Another vital condition is that individual effort in the United States shall not be unfairly checked and confined by such hostile legislation as is being enacted by the Democratic party. If success is to bring with it penalty and punishment, which seems to be the underlying Democratic principle, the American citizen will be handicapped at home as to be able abroad.

The well being of the country is demanding the restoration to power of the party of construction instead of the party of destruction. There has been more than enough of beautiful theory and glittering platitude. The rule of rhetoric has had its day. There is no longer awe or curiosity about such soulful things as "the new freedom" and "the constitution of peace."

BOARDMAN ITEMS

Wm. Kennedy was in town Friday from Hermiston.

Harry Straw of Hermiston was a visitor in town Friday.

C. Voyne is filling his warehouse with baled hay this week.

Mr. Mack was in town Friday looking after business interests.

Paul Jones, a Government surveyor from Hermiston, was in town Friday.

Mr. Callbach of Hermiston is putting in the fronts in Mr. Mack's two rooms this week.

Miss Clara Voyne returned Thursday from attending teachers' institute at Heppner.

Miss Alberta Harper from Echo visited her father and brother between trains Friday.

Mrs. Royal Rands entertained Jack Gorham and Miss Marvel Blayden at dinner Sunday.

Mrs. Nettie Eckels from Ogden, Utah spent Friday night visiting her sister Mrs. Royal Rands.

Wahona Rand left Saturday with her aunt, Mrs. Nettie Eckels for Ogden, Utah to spend the winter.

C. C. Paine and family are moving into the Dodd & Kenedy building, temporarily until their building is ready.

G. C. Blayden just finished moving his stock of groceries into his new store building which was recently completed.

J. Gibbons moved his family to Castle Rock Sunday which will make it more convenient for him as teacher of the Castle Rock school.

J. M. Sipprell and wife of Echo were riding over the project Tuesday. They were very much pleased with the country for all they had such a windy day.

J. H. Strohn of Hermiston was in town Sunday looking after the interest of the R. J. Arnold 80 acres. He is contemplating planting forty acres of it to alfalfa.

F. Emberger is busy laying pipes to the new building to supply them with water from his 20,000 gallon tank. Water will be pumped by a horse power engine.

Sunday evening while unharassing his team of mules, G. C. Blayden was slightly injured when one of them kicked, striking him on the hip. Mr. Blayden is able to be about with the use of a cane. "And her name was Mand."

LOUIS PEARSON

announces the arrival of

FALL SAMPLES IN THE LATEST PATTERNS.

Prices on Suits from \$17.00 to \$50.00

Nice Stock of Woolen Goods Always on Hand.

FUNERAL SUPPLIES

MODERN EQUIPMENT
PAINSTAKING SERVICE
CASE FURNITURE COMPANY